

SPORTS



USSR and England tied 1-1 in a recent game at the European under-21 championship. Photo by Andrei Koyov

ARCHERS FROM THREE CONTINENTS



Archers from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Italy, Canada, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and the USSR are attending the 15th International "Spring Arrows" Tournament in Moscow, one of the most representative to date, attended by Olympic world and European titles and world record holders.

A most keen competition unfolded literally from the first arrows (during the four days each of the 134 participants will shoot 208 of them at the multi-colored targets).

The present leaders are world record holder, Lyudmila Arzhankova, and European champion, Vladimir Yesheev, both of the USSR.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

Sergei Bubka up to the mark

World pole-vaulting champion Sergei Bubka of the USSR has scored 566 cm, a new world record, competing in an international athletic meet in Bratislava, a two-centimetre improvement on the former mark of Frenchman Thierry Vigneron of France.

Top marks for Lisovskaya

20-year-old Muscovite Natalya Lisovskaya has reached 22 m 53 cm in the women's shot-put, a new world best. In our issue No. 40 we profiled this country's record-holder (21 m 75 cm). Several days later, on May 27, she also competed in Sochi to outstrip the world mark of Ilona Stiplanek of the GDR by eight centimeters.

The USSR has thus regained the world record after an 11-year interval.

Tottenham win UEFA cup

England's Tottenham beat Belgian Anderlecht 4-3 in the second-leg final game to win the UEFA Cup. Like in the first-leg game, the score was 1-1 after extra time. The fate of the game was decided on penalties. 21-year-old English goalie Parks, who replaced Clemence before the game was the hero of the match to have parried the visitors' decisive penalty shot.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES SPORTS LEADERS MEET IN SESSION

A Prague meeting of heads of the Olympic Committees of socialist nations adapted a common position specifically noting that the sports organizations of the socialist countries were intensively preparing their athletes for the 1984 Games in the hope they would be held in an atmosphere of friendship, hospitality and conditions equal for all. Regrettably, the Reagan administration took no real steps to ensure security for the athletes from socialist nations and made

many violations of the Olympic Charter. Because of that the Olympic Committees of the socialist countries, except the Romanian one, were forced to decide on non-participation in the Los Angeles Games.

The participants were unanimous that one should give more consideration to the selection of cities for the Olympic Games and necessarily take into account the opinion of the Olympic Committees of all countries.

SEVEN SUCCESSIVE WINS

The USSR beat Spain 119-92 to win a big international basketball tournament in Paris.

Valters was the winners' top scorer with 31 points, and Haidinger and Tkachenko netted 20 each.

The USSR won all their seven games at the best point difference of 77 to 59.

Second-placed Spain suffered a single upset. France came third with three defeats and West Germany lost four games.

USSR-Japan: 4-2

Continuing its tour of Japan, the USSR men's volleyball team beat the hosts 4-2 in another of friendly games between the two countries' athletes.

SOVIET FENCER WINS

Georgi Pogorelov of the USSR beat world champion Vesel Eroplak of Bulgaria in the finals of a big international sabre tournament in Varna, Bulgaria. Sergei Khudirgashov, also of the USSR, was third.

and international sports relations.

All the delegations present at the session as well as IOC representatives expressed confidence that the Olympic Committees of the socialist countries as until now, effectively cooperate with the IOC, the organization of national Olympic Committees, and international organizations, and give their support to the unity of the Olympic movement.

Attending the session were President Juan Antonio Samaranch.

CAC players win through

The USSR Armed Forces has won the national chess championship in Kiev. They totaled 42 points more than the third-placed Suravskiy and 34.5 points.

European mark of a GDR athlete

Uwe Hoon of the GDR has set a new European record in the 4th congress of the movement "International Physicists for the Prevention of Nuclear War" centered on various problems stemming from the threat of a possible nuclear holocaust. Many speakers stressed the need for all nuclear powers to pledge themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as well as to halt the deployment in Western Europe of nuclear first-strike weapons, and take concrete steps towards disarmament and reduction and subsequent elimination of nuclear arsenals.

Democratic Yemen to stay away from Games

The Olympic Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has decided it will not go to the Los Angeles Summer Olympics.



Viktor SOKOLOV Photo by Yevgeny Yeryomin



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For the sake of life on earth

Moscow. A major international forum of medical researchers and physicians from over 50 nations has ended in the Diplomatic Center here.

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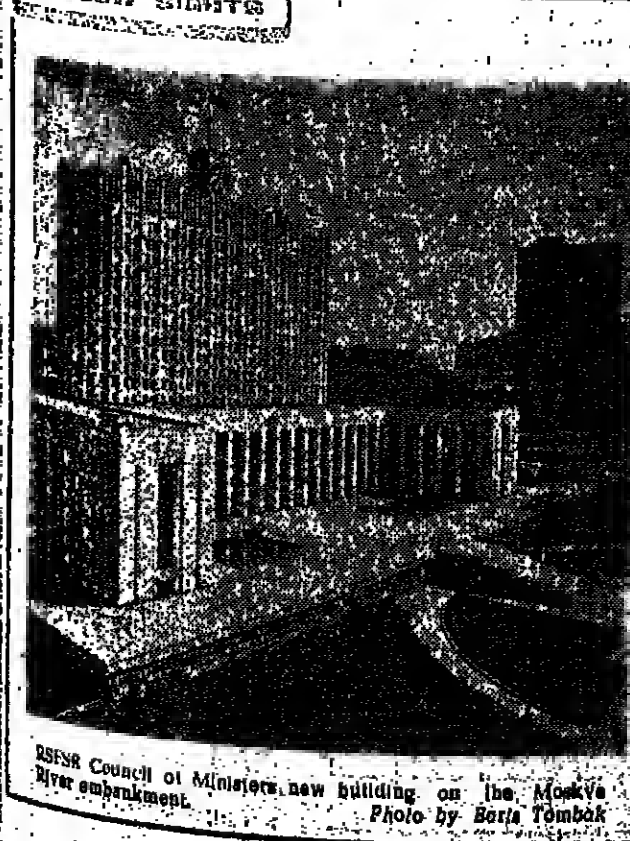
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Angola's stand

Kuando, insistent attempts by the USA and Pretoria regime to "take" granting independence to Namibia with a pull-out of Cuban troops from Angola is the chief stumbling block to a fair settlement of the Namibian problem, stressed José Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, President of Angola. At his meeting with visiting Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, he noted that the goal of South Africa's ill-fated position was

to foil implementation of the Security Council Resolution 435 and carry on interference to the internal affairs of Angola. A pull-out of Cuban troops from Angola, he stressed, is conditional on complete and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, a halt to acts of aggression by South Africa and its allies against the Angolan state, granting independence to Namibia, and an end to support for the terrorist counter-revolutionary gangs.

MOSCOW SIGHTS



USSR Council of Ministers, new building on the Moskva River embankment. Photo by Boris Tombok

Politbureau weekly meeting

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee recently met to discuss the preparation for an economic summit of CMEA member-states. Discussions are mapped out for promoting cooperation between the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries and bolstering their interaction in using of labor to raise the living standards and the economic potential of the CMEA member-states.

The Politbureau approved measures elaborated by the USSR Council of Ministers for creating the necessary conditions to further international production and research and production interindustry cooperation; and improve links between Soviet ministries and enterprises and their counterparts in other socialist countries.



Poot Yegor Iayev opens up the 18th All-Union Pushkin Festival in the village of Mikhailovskoye.

RUSSIA'S GREATEST POET

Pushkin's birthday on June 8 is a day celebrated throughout this country. Every year, hundreds of thousands of people come on that day to the places associated with his life and art — the villages of Mikhailovskoye, Trigorakovo, Petrovskoye, Pushkinskiye Gory, and Boldino, and to Leningrad and Moscow. Some come to see

with their own eyes the places which used to inspire the poet, and others to feel the very soul of poetry. In the first week of June, Pushkin's poetry and poetry about Pushkin was recited in different languages. His poetry still unites hearts and minds of people of different nationalities and ages after decades and centuries.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE HAVE PROFOUND RESPECT FOR RUSSIAN MUSIC ORIGINATOR MIRNAIL OLINKA. This was con-

firmed again by the 27th music festival in the Smolensk Region. It opened on the day of the great composer's 100th anniversary in a park named after him, where a grand celebratory concert was held. Restored in the Novosokolovskoye village, former family estate of the composer, were a church, old park, and the house-estate which is now home to the composer's memorial museum.

● NO DANGER OF EXTINCTION FACES NOW A UNIQUE BIRTH FLORA RELIC — THE YEW. Specimens of it have been found in the Western Ukraine

which has a large tract of 15,000 trees, have found a way to artificially reproduce this rare species. After spending two years in low temperatures in the sand, yew seeds sprang shoots. Perhaps some of these will grow to a gigantic height to live as long as 5,000 years, which is the tree's lifespan.

● A CHOICE OF 400 TRAVEL ROUTES will be offered to Soviet and foreign tourists visiting the Baltic republic of Lithuania this year. Some five million are expected, according to the Lithuanian republican travel council.

FOUR MONTHS IN ORBIT

Leonid Klim, Vladimir Solovoy and Oleg Arkov have been in orbit now for a third of a year, and Flight Chief, Pilot-Commander of the USSR, Valery Ryumin, has been summing up their stay aloft.

We are happy with the results. With respect to the expedition's research goals, I'd like to remind you that over the past months the crew took nearly 1,000 pictures with the MKP-6M six-zone camera, nearly 500 with the KAT-3-40, land survey cameras, and the same amount with hand-held cameras, as part of a programme for studying the Earth's natural resources. They also conducted astrophysical and technological experiments.

Aside from that they took five walks to open spaces, for the first time in such a short time, spending 18 hours outside the station. During that time they serviced the station's light power plant and fixed two extra panels onto one of its solar batteries. Each walk had its complexities, but we witnessed confident progress in the cosmonauts' skills. While two walks were needed in so earlier expeditions for V. Lyakhov and A. Alexandrov to establish extra panels, L. Klim and V. Solovoy did the job of four.

We have gathered much valuable information lately thanks to the present expedition and chiefly the presence in orbit of professionally trained physician, Oleg Arkov, a trained space medicine specialist, D. S. (Medicine), A. Yagorov. Not only has Arkov regularly and thoroughly examined his comrades and himself, he has been doing wide-ranging medical research aboard the station, for which purpose he has the necessary knowledge and equipment, specifically for ultrasonic probing of physical human organs. Significantly, we have added to the original programme some medical experiments initiated by him. Altogether, he has carried out over 150 medical studies into the impact of space gravity on the cardiovascular mechanism, metabolism and the immune system.

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AT VIENNA TALKS

Vienna. Head of the Soviet delegation, V. Milobanov, has addressed a plenary meeting at the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. He noted that the emergence to Western Europe, including the countries who are taking part in the talks, of new American nuclear missiles, has aggravated the international situation, and in this way complicated the prospects for the Vienna negotiations.

The Soviet delegate stressed that while declaring its adherence to the cause of the talks in words, the United States and other NATO countries are actually sabotaging achievement of

mutually acceptable agreements. Among other things, this appears from their proposal made on April 19 this year. The introduction of this proposal after two years at luncheon from the Western side had been preceded by a noisy publicity campaign launched in an effort to present it as a substantial change in the Western position allegedly aimed at galling the negotiations out of their deadlock.

It will be recalled that the talks had been deadlocked by the West which is deliberately making too high estimates of the numbers of the Warsaw Treaty troops in Central Europe as compared with the official statistics.

INDIA: DIRECTIONS IN DEVELOPMENT

Delhi. The main stress in the 7th five-year plan for the development of India in 1985/86 will be made on providing food and jobs to the population and on increasing the industrial capacities.

This is noted in the draft plan discussed at the meeting of a Planning Committee held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. The annual increase in the Gross National Product under the new five-year plan will be somewhat higher than five per cent, "The

Economic Times" newspaper points out.

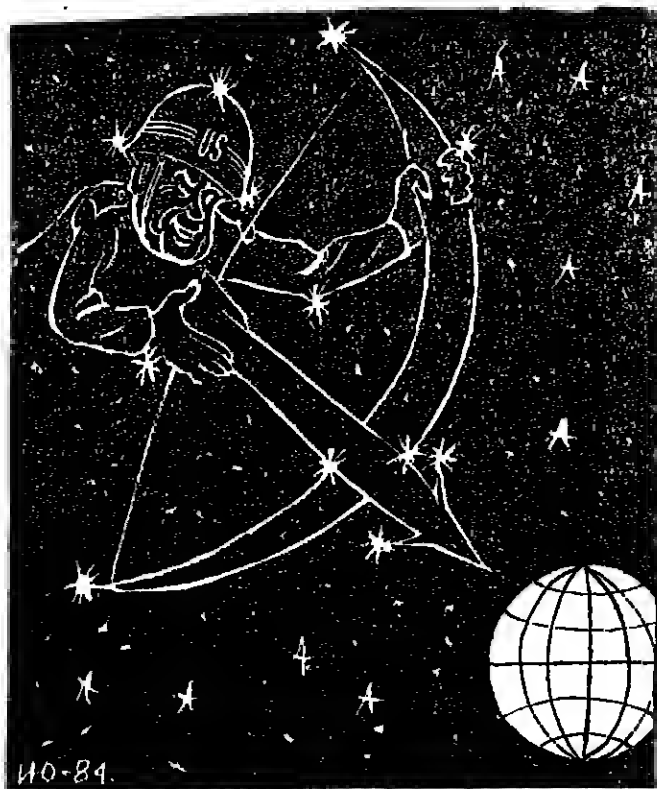
These goals are to be achieved by means of accelerated development of agricultural production. It is planned to build land improvement systems, expand irrigated farming, use improved seeds, and increase the manufacture of fertilizers. Indira Gandhi has noted that it was time a new approach was taken in the development of the economy to be based on profit, rate, competitiveness, and the use of modern technologies.

THE RACISTS' MANOEUVRES

Harare. A provocative attempt to involve the United States and its NATO allies in a direct military intervention in Namibia has been made by Peter W. Babin, the head of the apartheid regime.

The South African news agency SABA reports that the South African Prime Minister has offered President Reagan and the heads of some West European countries "to assume

responsibility for maintaining security in Namibia and to govern that territory". South Africa is ready within two months to transfer control over Namibia to the United States, Great Britain, West Germany, France and Canada provided that they light the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the Cuban troops in Angola.



The Pentagon's view of the Archer constellation.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

Israelis pilloried in Geneva

Geneva. New testimony of Tel Aviv's criminal policies appears in a report drawn up by the UN Geneva Assembly's Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories. Attending meetings held recently in Amman, Damascus, and Geneva, the Committee members listened to numerous witnesses whose evidence has revealed atrocious crimes committed by the Israeli invaders.

Soon after their detention, the prisoners were beaten up, tortured with electric shock, and submitted to collective punishment. Their guards tore out their nails, broke their teeth, and kept them hungry. Those of them who were ill were denied medical assistance, and some of the patients died, said

Assam al Sheyab, a Palestinian from the town of Nabulus in the West Bank.

Teacher Rafi Yousef from Ramallah has spent five years in prison. The Israeli punitive squads knocked down her house, and tortured her father and sister in her presence. Fifty-seven-year-old David Eilat of Jerusalem has lost eight teeth being beaten up.

Ussama Khelid of Nabulus has said that by pursuing a policy of economic colonization of the Arab lands, the Israeli authorities are grossly injuring the interests of the Arabs. They close down Arab industries and pursue undisguised discrimination against the Palestinian workers whom they make do most arduous jobs for miserable wages. The Committee's report is to be presented to the United Nations General Assembly.

National discontent with Premier's statement

Tokyo. A storm of indignation has been aroused in Japan by a cynical statement made by the Prime Minister Nakasone who assumed the role of advocate championing the cause of the nuclear war against Japan. At a meeting with opposition leaders, Nakasone described the crocheting on the national sovereignty the demand made by the international public for following the Soviet Union's Western nuclear powers to undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Under international law, the Prime Minister said, nuclear powers can use weapons of mass destruction at their discretion and explain that this particularly applies to the United States.

The statement made by the Japanese Premier raised indignation to the eruption of Japanese people who do not know the horrors of the American nuclear attack, and its variance with the demand of people of good will who ban on nuclear weapons. Nakasone said the opposition is not the public who risk taking mass protests against American deployment of missiles in the Far East. It is right to use nuclear weapons to maintain to kill. The Prime Minister must immediately withdraw his statement, he said, speaking on behalf of party, M. Tanaka, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Japan.

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Senators favour nuclear test bans

Washington. Forty American Senators and a group of Democratic and Republican congressmen have declared their intention to seek the adoption of an amendment demanding that the President immediately resume talks with the Soviet Union and Britain over a complete and comprehensive test ban.

Under pressure from the public, the United States has talks with the Soviet Union to develop a Treaty on the Complete and Universal Ban on Nuclear Weapons Tests. The two countries were negotiating in London. During the talks, the Soviet Union made it clear that it was ready to accept an agreement on the text of an agreement on the test ban.

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In the photo: the march columns in the city of Kawasaki, the Kanagawa prefecture.

FACTS and EVENTS

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FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A TRAIL-BLAZING MOVEMENT

In his PRAVDA article, entitled "A Critical Element of Social Progress", Professor Vladimir Zagladin notes in part that the present-day communist movement is relatively young, having originated only 70 years ago, and yet it has made an incomparable contribution to social progress.

The important thing is that the movement, guided by the scientific theory of social development — Marxism-Leninism — took the lead in the world's social renewal as an effective tool of social progress.

The movement's merits are obvious, and not surprisingly many people in the West seek in vain to look for signs of its crisis and even eclipse. Well, let them, there is obviously, no changing them, he stresses.

A question would be in order: do not communists have to face difficulties and problems? Surely they do, which is only natural. A communist is such precisely because it blazes new trails — which is always difficult, the article emphasizes.

Commenting on the 40th anniversary since the landing of the allied troops in Normandy which opened the "second front" in World War II, the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper writes:

The joy which was experienced by all those who fought against the nazis was marred by one bitter question, why so late?

The Anglo-American allies in the anti-fascist coalition could have fought the defeat of fascism much earlier and in this way saved the lives of many of its victims. However, they did not do this. Their numerous decisions to put off the landing in Normandy had no other reason but the desire on the part of the monopoly circles in the West to exhaust to the limit the forces and resources of the Soviet people and to place the entire burden of the war on the USSR.

In purely military terms, the operation on the Rhine in the English Channel was one of the largest in history.

In the overall strategic plan the operation should be viewed in a different light. At present, the West is trying to present it as a decisive battle with the nazis. However, it was not and could not be that.

By June 1941, the outcome of the war had been decided. By taking the Nazis, the Soviet people had broken the nazis' backbone. It only remained, as it was said in those days, to finish the beast in his own lair. The allies acted because they were afraid to miss this last act in the tragedy.

LATIN AMERICA: TRADE UNIONS IN ACTION

The TRUD newspaper carries an interview with Roberto Prieto, executive secretary of the Standing Congress of Trade Union Unity of the Latin American Working People. He writes, among other things, that over the 20 years of its existence the congress has affiliated new trade union organizations representing nearly all Latin American and Caribbean nations, and that it still much room for improvement, all the more so that the objective basis for consolidating the unity of the trade union movement is now as broad as ever. Indeed, the problems the working people of the continent have to contend with have become extremely acute — I mean that the most rigorous economic crisis in Latin American history has hit everyone without exception, he points out. Never has unemployment and poverty of this working masses been so acute and never has the issue of the fight for peace, which is now cardinal for the working people of all continents, been so urgent, he points out.

BY MEANS OF CONCEALMENT

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes: the bourgeois propaganda has invented no other means to prove the humanity of the capitalist system. The tactics which relate these are either ignored or distorted. It would be a futile task to look in publications like those which appear in Washington for surveys which would show the unprecedented upshot in unemployment over the past decade, when even the officially registered army of people who are persistently unemployed has grown 2.5 times from 4.3 million to eleven million people. Such publications also lack surveys which would reveal the monopolistic character of the decrease in the real incomes of the American population by twenty per cent over the same period.

In support of this idea of "advantages of democracy based on private enterprise" the biggest corporations have put in their "weighty" contribution not only by cheating the broad masses of the population by means of monopoly high prices, but also through reductions in the cost of production by laying off hundreds of thousands of people.

VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV

Asia: 'Parity of fear' or security on the basis of trust?

The fitting of 738 American sea-based cruise missiles with nuclear warheads in Asia will start in June as planned, said a Pentagon spokesman, thus confirming the Reagan administration's intention to materially increase the number of geographical zones Washington is eager to arm with nuclear explosives.

The pretext is the same old myth of the "Soviet threat". Washington is stubbornly forcing its "nuclear umbrella" on all and sundry, asserting, for example, Asian governments that it would allegedly protect and secure their countries. Many states, though, are waking up to the fact that the nuclear arms race in the USA jeopardizes the world's security.

Asia was the first proving ground for combat use of American atomic bombs, which maintained hundreds of thousands of the Japanese back in 1945. Today

US submarines carrying similar weapons make constant visits to ports in Japan, South Korea, Thailand and the Philippines. First-strike weapons have long been stored at numerous US military bases in the Korean Peninsula and in Asia, and the Pentagon has repeatedly claimed it would definitely use it in "emergencies".

The Reagan administration is constantly reiterating the same project in assessing possible developments in Europe and the Persian Gulf. Seeking to prove its notorious firmness, it is turning the lives of millions of people the world over, making them into the hostage of Reagan's nuclear insanity. The American president is loudly claiming that a deployment of US nuclear arms in Asia would allegedly raise the security of the continent.

The Soviet Union takes a different stand, as its leader, Kon-



stantin Chernenko, recently stressed: "He who deploys on his territory first-strike weapons aimed at neighbouring states places himself in advance under the threat of a retaliatory strike, a risk of retribution."

Moscow is resolutely against such a turn of events. It consistently favours genuine peace and security in Asia on the basis of mutual trust. The Soviet Union supports the important initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea calling for a peace treaty instead of the existing truce agreement, a declaration on non-aggression between North and South, mutual troop reductions and turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. Moscow welcomes Mongolia's appeal for a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between Asian and Pacific nations. The Soviet leadership fully approves of the construc-

tive stance of the three socialist states in Indochina seeking mutual understanding and normal relations in South-East Asia and turning this area

Round the Soviet Union

● EMPTY TEST TRAINS ARE OPERATING ON THE FIRST STRETCH OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY IN THE BYELORUSSIAN CAPITAL MINSK AFTER THE BUILDERS HAVE FINISHED WORK ON IT. This will allow to bring to full the operational capacity of the line by the time it is commissioned.

● THE POWERFUL RESCUE VESSEL, "THE ZEVA" HAS SET OUT FROM LENINGRAD BOUND FOR THE HIGH LATITUDES TO ACCOMPANY A CONVOY OF CARGO VESSELS. The convoy has been formed by the expedition of the Northern Sea Navigation Administration of the Russian Federation's Ministry of River Transportation. The vessel's motor vessels of the "Lomonosov" and the "Omsk" classes, which have been built at the Black Sea shipyards in the republics, came to Leningrad along the Volga-Baltic Canal. From now on they are to be based on Siberian rivers. The first stop in their long voyage around Europe is Archangelsk, to get to which the ships are to cover the distance of 3.5 thousand miles. After Archangelsk, the ships will proceed to ports of registration.

Nuclear project produces 25,000 million kWh

The Armenian nuclear power station has produced 25,000 million kWh of electricity. This fruiting of the Armenian nuclear power engineering, slightly over four years old, its electricity provides the base for electronic and electrical engineering industries and it has allowed to speed up the development of agriculture.

At present, Armenia produces more than 13,000 million kWh of electricity a year. Fifty per cent of this comes from the Armenian nuclear power station.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE FUTURE OF LOWER ANGARA STOREHOUSES

The lower reaches of the Angara and the Middle Yenisei have always been famous for the richness of the Siberian taiga, hydroresources, mineral wealth and a healthy climate. PRAVDA emphasizes. But its remoteness from the Trans-Siberian railway, bad roads and inadequate prospecting have been in the way of an intensive and more important—comprehensive development of many industries other than woodworking. Things have changed over the past decade. Kazan'sk geologists have found large deposits of lead, zinc, manganese and the iron ore in the Angara region, as well as a gas-bearing area north of the Angara. Commercial production may soon begin of the large Soba mineral gas deposits as well as the Yurubchen and Omotin gas condensate fields. The region has some 3,000 million cubic metres of seasoned and old trees, providing the potential for creation of new big timber complexes.

Four hydro-power stations—the Middle Yenisei and Olenok on the Yenisei and Boguchany and Lower Angara on the Angara—up to be built in the would-be lower Angara territorial production complex which is now being mapped out by the Council for Research into the Productive Forces of the USSR State Planning Committee. Cheap local electricity will give rise to many energy-consuming industries there, the newspaper emphasizes.

AMELIORATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

USSR Minister of Land Improvement and Water Conservation Nikolai Yushkevich discussed in IZVESTIA the progress in the national programmes for land amelioration.

WHENCE THE CHAMPIONS?

These nice kids practice in the gymnastics group of the Moscow Dynamo children-judo school. Such schools are found nationwide, and many of them pride themselves of their charges, now Olympic world and European champions, records and medals reflect credit on the sound health of the rising generation.

Massive participation is the basis of Soviet sport enabling Soviet contestants to do well internationally. Some figures would be to order. Altogether 80,000,000 Soviet people regularly take to 220,000 sports groups of industrial and agricultural enterprises, educational facilities, and clubs. They have at their disposal 3,400 stadiums, 70,000 gyms, and a hundred thousand football pitches.

Modern town planning projects in this country necessarily include construction of sports facilities, which is guaranteed by law. For instance, every residential area of 30,000-50,000 inhabitants ought to have a stadium, a gym and a swimming pool.

The sports and health-building groups are led by diplomaed coaches, physical training teachers and doctors. No charge is required for the use of sports facilities, coaches' services and medical control aside from the yearly dues to the voluntary sports societies, which have only a symbolic nature.

Every year this country holds all sorts of competitions ranging from national to world championships — as well as events drawing millions upon millions of physical training devotees, like the Leningrad and the Golden Puck tournaments.



ments for youthful football and ice-hockey players, Runners' Day, Russia's Ski Tracks, etc. The most popular national events, like summer and winter tournaments of Soviet Nations, are drawing sports fans of all ages, significantly, foreign visitors have been coming for them in recent years, too. Photos by Anatol Knyazev



THE MOST ECONOMICAL POWER STATION

The Kostroma thermal power station has generated 20,000 million kWh. During the first 11 years after the Revolution all power stations throughout the country produced as much energy as the Kostroma station alone since 1929.

The Kostroma thermal power station is the most economical of all similar stations. It has set a fuel-saving record: 250,000 tonnes of fuel oil while operating.

New equipment introduced at the station is usually tested and finished at the Kostroma station and is then used at similar plants. Thus, the biggest experimental unit, with a capacity of 1,200,000 kW is now being tested there. It has already attained its rated capacity.

MOTOR 'BRIDGE' ON THE BALTIC

The motor ferry "Miyak" has made its maiden voyage to carry cargo traffic on the Baltic. The ferry brought to Leningrad a batch of big trucks, including Soviet-made ones, en route from Western Europe and Scandinavia to the USSR. The ferry will be a year-round service between Leningrad and Stockholm.

A deep-water jetty and a storage area have been specially built for handling the ferry. The ferry carries up to 30 high-powered trucks or 350 cars, while its cargo holds can accommodate up to 300 passengers.

The introduction of the service is in line with a programme for improving cargo output and this figure will steadily grow. In the future ameliorated lands will help fulfil our purpose-oriented programmes for securing guaranteed and mounted yields of grain, fodder, soy, cotton, vegetables, gourds and melons, fruit and grapes, the minister points out.

Don't miss, land improvement affects the environment, he pointed out, so we ought to be careful. Significantly there was much preparatory work and all pros and cons were weighed in deciding to channel some of the northern rivers water to the Volga, construction of the new big canals Volga-Don, Rostov-Krasnodar, Volga-Chugot, Dnubie-Dnieper and damming the Dnieper-Chugot canals—at the least possible damage to the environment.

Anticipating the question about why all this is necessary, the author writes that having such information at hand, it will become possible to organize the protection of the fauna, and to hunt, to fish, and to use fauna for other purposes with greater efficiency. Having the information about the state of the fauna, it will be possible to predict the numbers of many species, the author notes.

TELEVISION ALONG UNDERGROUND CABLE

A line to transmit television programmes along an underground light-conducting fibre glass cable, the idea in this country, has been put into operation in Moscow, writes the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. This is for unusual channel for the transmission and reception of television signals will replace the conventional "cable" channel in the country's communication. The need for such underground communication facilities, the newspaper comments, is dictated by the peculiarities of the operation of the television systems in the cities with populations of over one million.

What is good from the point of view of the media—such as the different number of stories in different buildings, and uneven terrain in the cities, does not always suit the viewers, since this creates inconveniences and worsens the reception conditions. In Moscow, for instance, there are over the so-called "dead zones" where television reception is impossible. The problem can be solved by introducing cable television. No atmospheric static or electromagnetic fields in the city communications and electric transport will interfere with the light-conducting line for television transmission.

At present, the technology for the manufacture of light-conducting cables is being mastered by Soviet factories.

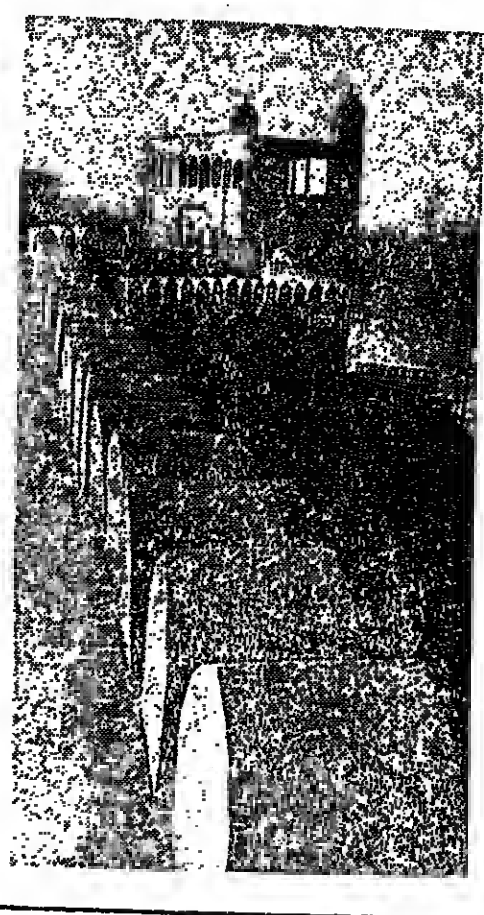
Places to visit

100 monuments of Bukhara

There are 100 imposing architectural monuments of various epochs in Bukhara relating to the 10th to 20th centuries and more than 200 houses and projects of civic architecture (16th-20th centuries).

Light-Khaniz — one of the city's largest architectural reservoirs — has become, as it were, a centre for the whole ensemble, consisting of majestic monuments: the Kukeldash Madrasah, Dargah Khanika and the Dargah Madrasah. Restorers have also done a great deal to restore the Taki-Sarrafan bazaar complex, situated nearby along with the Sarrafan bathhouse, Kukeldash Mosque and the Dargah Madrasah.

Scallding was removed from the Kalyan Minaret in 1902. It is a 12th-century monument known not only for its height but also for its excellent masonry. The ornamental bells, alternating with each other, are not repeated and it is hard to believe that everything has been made from the simplest materials. Experts estimate that the central ensemble of Bukhara, consisting of the Kalyan Minaret, the Kalyan Mosque and the Kukeldash Madrasah are just as beautiful as any of the best Moslem architectural ensembles.



Science and technology

ROBOTS FOR BUILDING OPERATIONS

Foreign experts have developed a universal manipulator which handles concrete blocks, bricks, tiles, materials, etc. The manipulator is a small machine, 1.5 metres high, with a 300-tonne capacity. To fulfil its operations, it needs a construction project and a crane to lift it. It can work each time to fit the new tasks. The manipulator is the 15-tonne model.

The manipulator was the work of Rapnev, a young man from the Leningrad Engineering Institute. It is a new type of manipulator for a new type of construction project. It can work each time to fit the new tasks. The manipulator is the 15-tonne model.

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FAMILY ENSEMBLE

Some professional ensembles may envy the popularity of the Galustskaya family. The family lives in a small town of Trakel (Soviet Lithuania). The whole Lithuanian family has been invited to the USSR for the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The family is a well-known composer and violinist. A merry festival — traditional contest of rural choirs — is annually arranged in Lithuania in honour of the anniversary of the October Revolution. The name of the festival is — "Play, Jurgis!"

His wife Zofia is decorated with the order "Mother Heroine" which is awarded in the USSR to women who have given birth and brought up not less than ten children. She is a professional musician, expert in the art of the family. The family is a well-known composer and violinist. A merry festival — traditional contest of rural choirs — is annually arranged in Lithuania in honour of the anniversary of the October Revolution. The name of the festival is — "Play, Jurgis!"

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'BIOKHMIA-84': technology novelties

Between June 25 and July 3, this city will be the venue for a specialized international exhibition, "Biochemical Equipment and Instruments", open to coincide with deliberations of the 16th Conference of the Federation of European Biochemical Societies.

Nearly three hundred firms and organizations will show their latest novelties at the exhibition, says Lidya Kim, the Exhibition's Deputy Director. At the same time, forty reports will be delivered at a scientific and technological symposium.

Apart from the various equipment in the Soviet section, we shall show biotechnological processes, such as the process for the production of albumen, amino acids, enzymes, and medicinal preparations, including the concentrated ones like human interferon which is used for treatment of a number of diseases. An interesting development will be presented by the Torm University — a number of three-dimensional models of molecular models used in scientific research. They give a graphic idea of the structure and conversion of chemical substances. The models have already been mentioned in a number of countries.

COMPLEXES OF CLOSED-CYCLE WATER SUPPLY

A complex of closed-cycle water supply has been built at the Tsentral plant in Odessa. The enterprise takes ten times less water from the nearby lake and does not discharge any used water at all.

The installation is part of a comprehensive programme of environmental protection developed in the Odessa Region for the 1981-85 period, providing for measures to protect natural water reservoirs against pollution and depletion.

All the enterprises of the Ukrainian black-soil area are switching over to the new technology for which hundreds of environmental protection complexes have been reequipped with resulting reduced water consumption (by 15 million cubic metres a year). This is enough for a year-long supply of water for a city of one million people. 20 million roubles was spent last year for the purpose by the state.



A day will come when canyons will be displayed in the museums like torture devices are shown today, and people will wonder that such barbarity was possible at all—these words of Victor Hugo are now the motto of the international friendship club at School No. 11 in the town of Lyubersky outside Moscow. The children there are the promoters of peace and friendship among peoples as the prime goal of their club. They correspond with their counterparts in other countries and visit one another. At present the club is preparing for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow in 1985. They learn new songs and dances of the future participating countries, make their national costumes and learn to make their national music. Yuri KUPCHOV Photo by the author

VIEWPOINT

Productivity as the main factor of the USSR's economic growth

Leonid KORENEV

From the information recently published by the USSR Central Statistical Board follows that in the first four months of 1984, the Soviet economy confidently continued to grow. The total output of Soviet industries increased against the corresponding period last year by 4.2 per cent.

However, the specialists recognize as important not so much the qualitative increase in the industrial output in itself, as the fact that most of this increase, or 80 per cent thereof, has been achieved by means of an intensity factor, such as increased productivity of labour. Two constituent republics—Lithuania and Estonia achieved an increase per cent of the increase by means of this factor.

Another important circumstance is acceleration in the rate of industrial labour productivity growth. In 1981, it went up by 2.7 per cent, in 1982 by 2.1 per cent, in 1983 by 3.5 per cent, and between January and April this year by 4.6 per cent.

Let us look at how its share changed in the overall increase in industrial production. In 1981, thanks to increased productivity, eighty per cent of the increase was obtained, and in 1982 nearly seventy per cent. In 1983, this increase was 68 per cent, and today, as we remember, it is 86 per cent.

What stands behind this series of figures? The main task which the Soviet five-year plans, including the current, eleventh of 1981-85, set themselves is to obtain a further increase in the living standards of the Soviet people. Practically, the entire increase in the national income is spent on achieving this increase. Economic estimates show that in order to achieve a growth in the living standards sufficient for the implementation of the social programmes instituted in this country, the national income must increase by at least three per cent a year with annual increases achieved in absolute terms.

For a number of reasons, the rate of growth in the Soviet economy of the late of the seventies somewhat dropped. Although for decades, this country's economy has had no absolute recessions.

This decrease came about for a number of reasons which complicated its development. Among them were considerable increases in the expenditures on the development of the eastern and northern regions of the country where the main raw material bases had been shifted, the continuing numerical decline in the labour resources, the highly adverse weather conditions for agriculture in 1979-1982, and, finally the last but not the least, the lagging behind in the restructuring of the economic mechanism from the demands of the present stage in the socio-economic development of this country.

As for the prospects, the programme for sweeping changes in industry, which the Soviet Union intends to translate into practice, will increase productivity, as Anatoly Alexandrov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, estimated, 2-3.5 times with complete employment resources.

